

# Routes to tour in Germany

## The German Wine Route

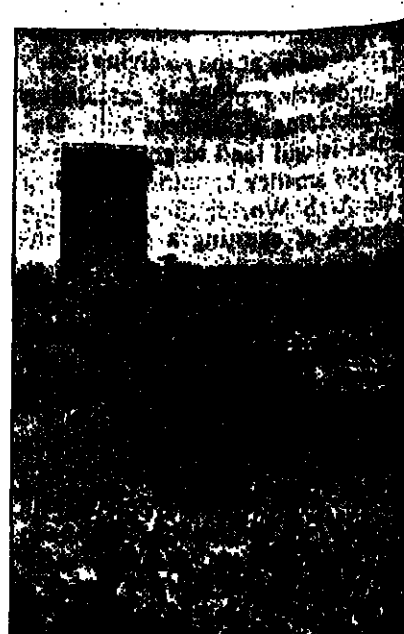
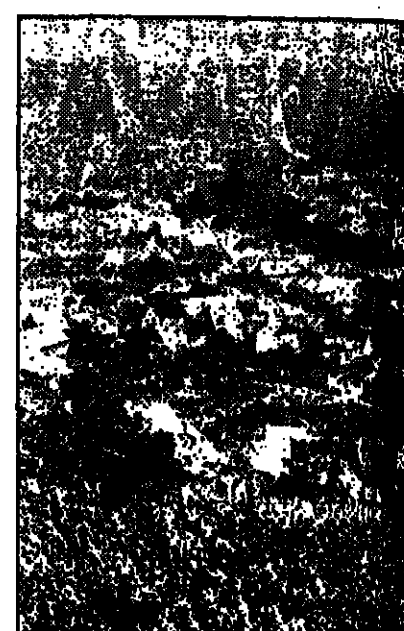
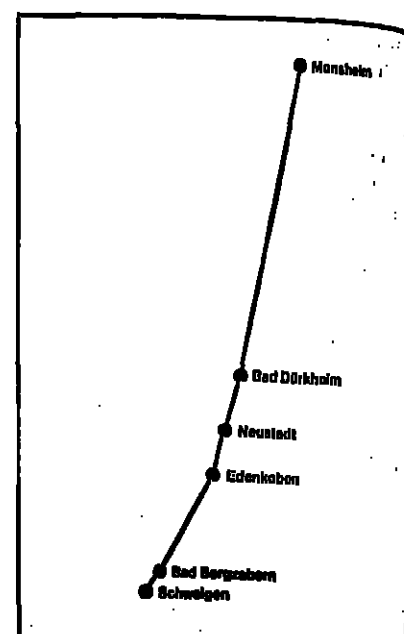


German roads will get you there – to the Palatinate woods, for instance, where 2,000 years ago Roman legionaries were already growing wine. Each vine yields up to three litres of various kinds of wine, such as Riesling, Sylvaner, Müller-Thurgau, Scheurebe or Gewürztraminer. Grapes are gathered in the autumn but the season never ends. Palatinate people are always ready to throw a party, and wine always holds pride of place, generating *Gemütlichkeit* and good cheer. As at the annual Bad Dürkheim Wurstmarkt, or sausage market, the Deidesheim goat auction and the election of the German Wine Queen in Neustadt. Stay the night in wine-growing villages, taste the wines and become a connoisseur.

Visit Germany and let the Wine Route be your guide.

- 1 Grapes on the vine
- 2 Dorrenbach
- 3 St Martin
- 4 Deidesheim
- 5 Wachenheim

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## Atlantic Alliance: a fissure or just a little crack?

**NEWS**

The possibility cannot be ruled out that the conflict between Europe and America will lead to a progressive integration of the powerful Western Alliance.

Never has the situation been so serious, Konrad Adenauer used to say, as now. In those days that what was a possibility might happen then. One might say that this is all too realistic, that it is a view presented in the sake of effect. Disagreements, after all, nothing new between members of the Alliance.

There is long tradition of economic ties with the United States, extending from the deep-frozen chicken war to President Nixon's special levy to pay over uranium supplies, the German nuclear contract with Brazil and President Reagan's embargo policy. And both sides want to take the sting out of the dispute over European steel exports to the United States.

There was originally talk of both America and Europe serving each other. Now the two have agreed to hold move negotiations. Analysis shows that it is not subtle judgments that make conclusions compelling. It is facts that count. The fact is that the political-economic relations between the United States and Europe are more serious than at any time since NATO was established in 1949.

There is the depressing economic situation. All industrialised countries are suffering from the worst and deepest recession since the Second World War. Unemployment figures break one record after another. The number of companies that collapse calls to mind the Depression. The banks are conservatively worried major debtors will renege. The Euro-market, around which billions revolve, reacts sensitively to even the slightest insignificant banks going to the wall, while government debts, both in the West and elsewhere, have reached record proportions.

Even level-headed economists are worried at times that the day of reckoning might not be too far off. It is hardly surprising that some are starting to feel they are long before they need to feel such uncertain periods govern the world more than at other times to their actions on the primitive forces of nature are even hailed as protagonists of *politik* for doing so, which encourages them to conveniently forget that the economic rebound on the country's economic resorts to it.

This is an established economic fact, and in economics the same law applies, suitably amended, as governs the advanced technological world. It is the law that the side which shoots first dies second.

Despite protestations of commitment to free trade, protectionism has a long tradition both in the United States and in Europe.

Germany may be only a minor offender at present, but that is no cause for unwarranted pride. As a member of the European Community Germany has more than enough to answer for.

Much though the Common Market countries may protest their commitment to aid economically weaker nations, they have closed their borders to low-price imports from emerging industrialised countries.

Yet at the same time they export farm produce at dumping prices, ruining the export trade of American farmers and others.

Washington has long lodged only verbal objections to the EEC's subsidy policies, doubtless realising that America could not afford to point an accusing finger at anyone on this score.

But the international steel crisis led to a declaration of war on trade policy. US steelmakers, working at only 42 per cent of capacity, were no longer prepared to stomach unfair competition on the American market.

British or French steelmakers were able to sell to the United States at about a third less than the cost of manufacturing the product because of government subsidies that enabled them to underbid US manufacturers.

The Common Market countries, otherwise so often at loggerheads, have so far closed ranks, albeit more in need than out of true conviction.

Export earnings are not all that is at stake. Much more is involved. The real clash between America and Europe involves not steel but natural gas, pipelines and technology.

In other words, it is less a matter of economic problems than, primarily, of fundamental political views and moral convictions.

In the final analysis it is matter of whether a policy of economic and technological containment of the Soviet Union can be maintained.

Ought we, for that matter, to discipline the Kremlin leaders at least economically for their misdeeds?

The debate on boycott measures and whether they are worth while is usually conducted at an extremely superficial level, and often less than honestly. There are those in this country who are strongly opposed to sanctions against the Soviet Union yet are the first to endorse calls for a boycott of South Africa, a country that in no way threatens our own. True, even a sustained boycott, always assuming one, were possible, could not possibly hope to succeed in bringing about the downfall of the communist system. Yet the Soviet Union is still highly dependent on financial and technical assistance from the West. So Russia is by no means impervious to economic pressure.

No matter how thoroughly the subject is debated, there can be no universally satisfactory answer to the question, whether a boycott is politically beneficial or has an adverse effect.

Some insist that growing affluence in Russia will make the population more insistent on material comforts and the government more compliant.

Others note with alarm that by allowing the Russians generous credit facilities and selling the Soviet Union advanced technology the West is enabling Moscow to carry out the arms build-up in response to which we are having to modernise.

It is indeed hard to justify selling the Soviet Union advanced computer systems that can be used to control long-range missiles with nuclear warheads.

The Americans are particularly uneasy about the Soviet gas pipeline contract with Western Europe because once the gas is piped from Siberia Russia will be earning several billion dollars a year in foreign exchange.

The Russians have to pay in cash, or gold, for US grain shipments.

This is an argument we in Europe.



**Meeting in Ottawa**

Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau meet the Press in Ottawa; Chancellor Schmidt visited Canada after talks in the United States. (Photo: AP)

have long failed to take seriously, although even *Pravda* has admitted that building a gas pipeline on a barter basis relieves Moscow of the need to redirect budget funds from other projects.

Above all, European governments, especially Bonn, have gravely underestimated President Reagan's determination to stymie this "depl. of the century", at all costs.

After years of agonising self-doubt the Americans have fully regained self-esteem and the US government has not seen fit to consult its European allies on the subject.

This is a point that even Franz Josef Strauss, who undeniably shares many of Mr Reagan's fundamental convictions, is most indignant about.

If Washington had only given Europe a serious warning, Bonn might well have decided to dispense with a contract of doubtful economic benefit, especially as it is far from certain to ensure energy supplies.

Economic considerations cannot in the final analysis prevail. Trade with the East Bloc accounts for a mere five per cent of Bonn's foreign trade, so it still plays a subordinate role. We do more trade with Sweden than with the Soviet Union.

NATO is certainly in deep water. Helmut Schmidt has referred to a family affair. Foreign Minister Cheysson of France has referred with Chilly edge to the prospect of divorce.

The two parties, he says, no longer speak the same language. They are increasingly incapable of understanding each other's policy and mistrust between them is on the increase.

Between the two, these difficulties. Continued on page 2

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## WORLD AFFAIRS

## The component parts of a little nation at war

The newsreel footage and reports of the fighting in Lebanon are often dreadful, and we have no reason to believe the Israelis do not see them in exactly the same way.

But unlike Israel's friends, who live in parts of the world that have come to feel safer, the Israelis cannot afford to allow the horrors of war overwhelm them emotionally.

The state of Israel needs peace more than virtually any other country, and it is so small that all victims count, no matter how few. Yet it has been forced to wage war time and again.

The first began immediately after it was proclaimed a state. Can just wars be waged nowadays? It is no use asking the Israelis. As far as they are concerned the question barely arises.

For them all wars they have had to wage have seemed, from the psychological viewpoint, to be defensive wars forced on them by a hostile environment.

Wise Israelis realise how hard it may be for others to appreciate the fact, so they often no longer even try to convince them. Even friends are not expected to show full understanding.

This tends to reinforce the belief, a belief that seems to have emerged as Israel's state doctrine, that they alone are in a position to judge what the security of Israel necessitates.

They also feel that they alone can maintain Israel's security, and that only not a friendly power, let alone an international organisation, all of which have traditionally failed to appreciate Israel's living conditions.

Israel could not have survived in the past without help from the United States in particular, but hardly anyone in Israel believes that US protection alone is enough to guarantee their security.

The United States is indispensable to Israel because America restrains the Soviet Union, the other superpower, from intervention in the Middle East.

Given the risk of a confrontation between the superpowers the Soviet Union feels obliged to exercise caution and restraint.

But this by no means settles the conflict with the Arabs, certainly not as Israel sees it. Arab extremists feel sure they can rely on the United States being likewise discouraged from risking a confrontation with the Soviet Union.

So here too Israel feels left to its own devices. It feels justified in deciding on its own, and under obligation to do so, what risks it must run for security's sake.

There was a moment of time in Israel's history when hopes of peace grew greater than the conviction that Israel would need to fight time and again.

It was after President Sadat's peace mission, and the Egyptian leader is now known only to have fought the Yom Kippur War in order to give Egyptians enough self-confidence to feel a peace policy was tolerable.

US commitments by the terms of the Camp David Agreement went further than all previous obligations American had undertaken in connection with peace in the Middle East.

But these hopes were scared by doubts. The isolation Egypt suffered even among so-called moderate Arab states showed the Israelis how hostile

their Arab environment continued to be.

Despite US bids to court the Arab states America failed to end this isolation, which showed the Israelis how limited American ways and means were.

After the assassination of President Sadat Egyptian policy was aimed more at reconciliation with the Arab world than at continuation of the Camp David peace process.

This came at a time when Israel had finally believed Egypt might be prepared to share responsibility for a future provisional settlement regarding the West Bank.

Israel saw as negligence the way in which the West impassively allowed Lebanon, a former 'bridgehead' state, bridging East and West, to fall apart.

It looked on regardless as the PLO's military presence undermined the country and made it a plaything of all manner of extremists in the Middle East.

The Arab states also allowed this trend to take its course. In the end they gave Syria a free hand, and Damascus saw in the chaos of Lebanon an opportunity of establishing itself as a source of law and order.

Syria would first step as a policeman and later make dreams of a Greater Syria come true.

If any further example were needed to reinforce Israel's conviction that Israeli security interests were all that counted, this was surely it.

Serious objections can naturally be raised to this line of argument. The security Israel seeks looks at times like total security of a kind that could only be achieved at the cost of total insecurity on the part of everyone else.

Israel at times also seems to overestimate what the Arabs can be expected to stomach.

A contributory factor may well be that the Arabs Israel faces today have been equally unable, after centuries of oppression and humiliations by the Turks, not to mention colonisation, to reestablish their cultural and political identity.

Neither have been fulfilled in the

Arab states that currently exist on the map, and this fosters an ominous Israeli fundamentalism that commands not an intellectual but at present a political majority in Israel.

Arab territories occupied in war tend to be regarded with undue matter of factness as part of Greater Israel, the establishment of which is a historic mission.

What Israeli politics today lacks is a counterweight to ensure that limits are drawn to such political objectives.

This aspect must be viewed separately from limited moves, of which Israeli politics is capable. Israel has waited for so long outside the gates of Beirut, as it were, and done so deliberately.

It has run the risk of odium earned by virtue of the effect of the blockade on the civilian population because diplomacy was to be given a chance to bring about a withdrawal of PLO armed forces from Lebanon.

This may have been more than diplomacy was capable of achieving. If so, it will have been partly because other Arab states are likewise afraid of the PLO.

They prefer to see its military units in Lebanon and are anything but keen on the idea of them being stationed on their own soil, where they would always be a source of unrest.

The aims the PLO has so far espoused could not be accomplished without setting the entire Middle East alight.

Yet apart from Egypt no Arab state has seen fit to make a move that, although it might not be in the PLO's interest, would be in that of the Palestinians.

A Palestinian state cannot come into being merely by Israel withdrawing from occupied Arab territories and a new political entity suddenly filling the vacuum.

It would be an entity bearing no international commitments and would merely be a constant threat to all its neighbours.

Not until other Arab states are prepared to recognise Israel's existence and enter into negotiations with it on a peace settlement in the Middle East will there be hopes of progress.

Not until they were prepared to establish a balanced security system comprising Israel and its neighbours could the Palestinians take their place in responsibility, which is essential if there is to be peace in the region.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 1 August 1982)

Continued from page 1

make a solution to the transatlantic conflict even more intractable than the economic problems that beset both sides. We are still friends, but friends that are in the process of being estranged from each other. In Europe people still fail to appreciate how sweeping the change of view has been on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr Reagan at the White House stands for a kind of American fundamentalism, as it were. In Washington distinctions are drawn once more between good and bad.

One needs to have been in America and to have seen on American TV together with Americans how, in Berlin, of all places, stones were thrown at Secretary of State Haig to realise how deeply upset the Americans are about what is going on.

They are steadily less able to understand Europe in general and the Germans in particular.

The divide is deep, both in terminology and in fact. We blame the Americans

for having done what we long implored them to do; raise interest rates, fight inflation and strengthen the dollar.

Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Otto Lambsdorff has in vain warned how Bonn must stand to caution by continually making the US President to be some kind of bogymen.

The domestic struggle to retain power requires Bonn to seek scapegoats for the world's economic ills, and things have come to such a pass that Mr Reagan and his men now seem ideally suited to fill the bill.

Nineteen years ago, in June 1963, President Kennedy said at the Paulskirche, in Frankfurt, that the alliance of free peoples 'jointly bearing their burdens and sharing their opportunities' would not remain a mere dream.

Nowadays one may wonder whether his hopes were not too optimistic. But on one point let us be clear. For us all, as Germans in particular, there can only be a rude awakening from this dream.

Diether Stolte

(Die Zeit, 30 July 1982)

## Time works against the Israelis

Time, not Mr Arafat, is Israel's enemy in Lebanon. The month and half it has taken Israel to seal off Beirut has been long enough for others to have second thoughts about Israel.

The longer the world waits whether and when Israel intended take the final move, the more it grew at the way in which Mr Begin for weeks held hundreds of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian citizens afraid for their lives for weeks on end.

In Germany this change of heart has not been so readily apparent. In the country the shock caused by the terrorist raid on the Israeli Olympic team in Munich in 1972 is still effective.

If the PLO were to be destroyed most Germans feel, it would be no time comes. That time may be after the Hesse election, where the CDU will challenge the SPD incumbents.

Above all, the German people are still painfully aware of the suffering and death brought on the Jews by Hitler in their name.

This had led to Bonn, and Germany in general, feeling partly responsible for ensuring Israel's security and survival and it includes Germans who were even born during the Third Reich and feel unable to set aside their country's history.

Not for nothing do Germans instinctively, in case of doubt, feel that Israel must be in the right.

Elsewhere, however, the issue has made people feel sorry for the Arabs.

Respected Western Europeans who as Nazi persecution of the Jews tried to rouse opposition to the Third Reich in their respective countries, refuse to hear about the misdeeds of the PLO.

The only task in the Middle East they feel, is to end Israel's use of force. Everything else pales in comparison.

The cut-off of water and power supplies to the beleaguered western half of Beirut, the destruction of residential areas, striking terror in people's hearts by mock attacks, and the expulsion of Palestinians from southern Lebanon have diverted disgust from the PLO and transferred it to Israel.

This change of opinion is apparent among the Israeli public and in the United States, and since Israel can wage war with cash, arms and political backing from America, anti-American sentiment is likely to be fostered where.

The ruins Mr Begin will leave and no means limited to Muslim Beirut.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 31 July 1982)

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## HOME AFFAIRS

## CSU holds back from the brink of a Bonn assault

The CSU is constantly calling for a change of government in Bonn. But it seems curiously reluctant to do anything that might bring about a change of government.

A few weeks ago the party was on the verge of going into power with the CDU. That makes the reticence all the more surprising.

On the surface, the inactivity is because no one knows whether the party chairman, Franz Josef Strauss, is prepared to lead the Bavarians to Bonn when the time comes. That time may be after the Hesse election, where the CDU will challenge the SPD incumbents.

Even those who know Strauss well do not know what his thoughts are. What will weigh more when it comes to power? His disenchantment with petty bickering in state politics or his reluctance to take on the most unpleasant post in federal politics by becoming finance minister in Bonn (a former conclusion in case of a coalition with the FDP)?

Since Strauss has really never been determined warrior of German politics many of his admirers like to see where there is a possibility that he would like to keep the comfortable job of German Prime Minister instead of making the effort to make the change in Bonn.

Strauss' reluctance could also explain the CSU's provocative disinclination to go more so than in the CDU) to go to coalition with the FDP.

At the beginning of this year Strauss looked different. Then, Strauss went so far as to guarantee to the SPD that it could retain its present four

SPD speaks of the need of self-renewal. But there are differences of opinion about whether renewal stands better chance in the opposition or in government.

A democratic system clearly points to renewal while in government. Strauss' fear of the imponderables that may result if he is no longer in power.

There is the uncertainty as to where Strauss' renewal can lead to once it is no longer controlled and steered from above.

SPD people who speak of renewal while in government disregard their own experience.

The reason for their wishful thinking is their fear of the imponderables that may result if they are no longer in power.

There is the uncertainty as to where Strauss' renewal can lead to once it is no longer controlled and steered from above.

Politicians like to keep risks calculated, and that includes personal risks. As a result they shirk the shift to a no-man's-land between power and impotence.

The leading Social Democrats are still plagued by the memories of the early days of the post-war republic. They had to spend a long time to spend the opposition benches before coming to power.

Difficulties of today's opposition are a deterrent. With this in view,

cabinet portfolios in a cabinet headed by the CDU/CSU. He saw no problem in pursuing a joint policy.

The situation is reversed now, despite the almost embarrassing concessions FDP Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher has been prepared to make, to the CSU — concessions which even include the personnel policy at the Foreign Office.

Today, when CSU Secretary-General Stoiber speaks of the possibility of a coalition with the FDP he never tires of stressing that he has a hard time imagining a man like Interior Minister Gerhard Baum (FDP) in a cabinet that includes CSU ministers.

Stoiber lists a number of specific issues where FDP and CSU positions are irreconcilable. These range from the "marriage breakdown" principle in divorce law via internal security all the way to asylum policy.

All of these are issues on which the FDP has so far pegged its image and where it would have to continue its liberal stance if it is to survive a coalition with the conservatives.

What has actually happened? There is much to indicate that the CSU, which was always flexible on specific issues, is now trying to scare off the liberals by raising obstacles one by one.

A contributing factor here is that the FDP has never been particularly popular with the CSU grassroots and that, as Stoiber puts it, "the FDP price tag has gone down in the past few months."

But the decisive factor is probably the dwindling interest of the CSU in sharing the power. It wants to regain not only with the CDU but with the FDP as well.

In two years at the latest, the conservatives will in any event be back in power. And when that happens Strauss can become foreign minister and deputy



Franz Josef Strauss... what will he do? (Photo: Hans Windeck)

ty chancellor, without having to face a challenge from Genscher.

In such a cabinet there would also be plenty of good posts for CSU talent. After all, these people have not waited all this time only to get second best in the end.

The idea of waiting is plausible, especially since it would lead straight from Sontheim to Bonn: the present coalition government will be forced to continue dismantling the social net for another two years and will thus only hurt itself.

At election time, the voters will be so disgruntled with the SPD that the conservatives will emerge as the glowing winners who will be firmly installed and not easily supplanted again.

When that happens it will have paid off for the CSU to have been loyal to the CDU's Helmut Kohl, the man who, as Stoiber puts it, is bound to Strauss by a staunch and "manly friendship."

Strauss made it clear before — and credibly — that he does not care who is chancellor. But naturally, it is easier for the deputy chancellor not to have a political powerback at the head of the cabinet.

Herbert Riehl-Heyse  
(Spiegel-Zeitung, 29 July 1982)

## SPD ponders where to go to lick its wounds

the SPD feels duty-bound to stick it out in government.

The conservatives have been forced in the past months to work simultaneously towards two dissimilar goals:

SPD and FDP having managed to capture a sound majority in the last national election (1980), the conservatives had no choice but to patiently prepare for the next national election in 1984.

So CDU Secretary-General Helmut Genscher began preparing discussions on specific issues that would make his party, even more attractive. He did not shirk controversial issues.

But then the weakness of the coalition government provided the opposition with a chance of taking the helm even before the next general election.

So much of the programme the opposition had planned until 1984 was made subordinate to this bid for power during the present legislative period.

When you have to do all in your power to win the next election you naturally try to convince the public.

But a party preparing to take on the

task of governing cannot help operating in secret on many issues, be it a government programme or preparing a list of cabinet posts.

In addition, there is a natural drive to avoid all internal party controversies in order not to jeopardise the chances of forming a government.

The picture that presents itself is therefore of necessity ambiguous: some find it too colourless and lacking in contours while others admire the discipline with which the conservatives are trying to weather the long waiting period during which there is little they can do to bring about a change of government.

Yet they cannot afford to appear inactive if they are to win the next election.

There are, however, occasional signs of nervousness among the top men of the CDU/CSU — those who feel that they stand a chance of being nominated as chancellorship candidate.

Peter Hopfen  
(Bremer Nachrichten, 21 July 1982)

## Greens surging, FDP sliding, say the polls

## Bremer Nachrichten

The Green Alternative List is now more popular than the Free Democrats nation-wide, according to opinion polls.

If a general election were held now, the Greens would get about seven or eight per cent of the vote, say the polls.

The FDP, which won 10.6 per cent in the 1980 general election, would now pick up only slightly more than five per cent.

The popularity of the FDP chairman, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, is down from 1.7 to 1.1 on a scale going up to five.

What hurts the FDP even more is that while the party headquarters were trying to keep the poll results secret, the findings were released in America by government spokesman Klaus Bölling, who is a member of the SPD.

This gives some idea of the current atmosphere in the Bonn coalition.

The Free Democrats should not be surprised. After all, their coalition partner and the chancellor had an old account to settle: during the April SPD Party Congress in Munich the FDP played the same kind of game in Bonn.

There can be no doubt that this poor poll performance is due to the party's see-sawing and its disjointed attitude during the budget discussions.

It is probably also due to the long-awaited but never completed switch to the CDU nationally.

There are state elections next month in Hesse, where the FDP has already indicated that it will throw in its lot with the CDU. A good performance here would boost its stocks.

But this is not likely to happen, say the polls. The chances are that the party will not even win the five per cent of the vote necessary to get representation in the Assembly.

Party strategists are now trying to figure how to tell the electorate what they really want without tearing the party apart.

This tricky task will be no easier in the Hesse election campaign than it was during the coalition crisis in Bonn.

What Hans-Dietrich Genscher wants to drive home to the public without actually saying so is the necessity of a "Hesse model" on a national plane.

This says that political stability in Germany is best served when the conservatives and the FDP have a broad enough majority to form a bastion against the possible Socialist-Green experiments.

This presupposes that the conservatives do not get an absolute majority and must depend on the FDP.

Referring to the Hesse SPD, Liberal floor leader Wolfgang Mischnick says: "Anybody who today believes that he can engage in confidence-inspiring politics with class-struggle slogans, coalition experiments with the Greens and public censure of his own Chancellor is making himself unsuitable as a coalition partner."

This formula can easily be applied on a national scale.

Hans Jörg Sottorf  
(Hundelsblat, 28 July 1982)



THE WELFARE STATE

# Non claimants keep down cost of payouts



Germany spends DM13 billion on social security payments. Many think the figure would be far less if the system were not abused.

But a survey shows that only half the people eligible actually claim benefits. This means that the nation is spending a lot less than if everyone entitled to a benefit claimed.

The report was carried out by the Institute for Social Research and Social Policy, Cologne, for the Bonn Family Affairs Ministry.

The biggest chunk of welfare payments is accounted for by "living assistance" which, under the provisions of the Act, includes "food, shelter, clothing, personal hygiene, household goods, heating and personal everyday needs."

Rent is paid in full by the Welfare Department if it is reasonable and in proportion.

There are standard rates for "simple survival" which vary according to the number and age of persons making up a household.

The standard survival rate for the head of the household is about DM300; 80 per cent of this is paid for every

other person over the age of 22. Then comes a sliding scale and children under the age of 7 are entitled to 45 per cent (of DM300).

There are also supplementary payments for special requirements, amounting to 30 per cent of the standard rate. This applies when there is a pregnant woman in the household or a person over the age of 65.

A further supplementary payment of 20 per cent of the total is added to the benefits.

For example: a household consisting of a couple and two children under seven would receive DM1,080 per month (including all supplementary payments) plus their rent.

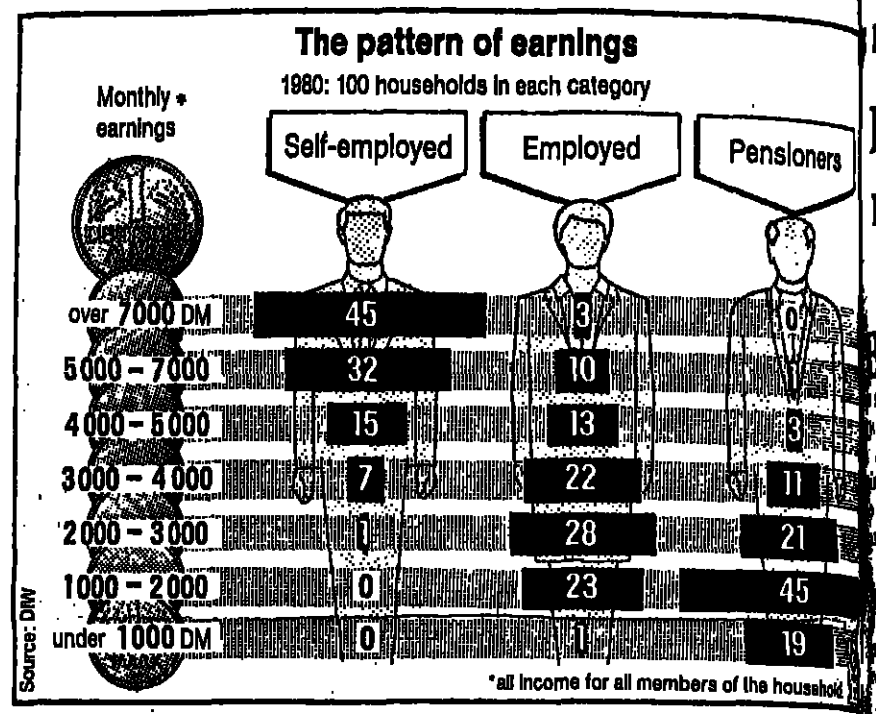
This is known as the threshold amount in social welfare parlance.

If the family income falls short of this amount the social security makes up the difference.

DM1,080 is not exactly plush for a four-person household considering that this amount has to cover food, heating, baths, clothing, furnishings and satisfy "the personal needs of day-to-day life," like going to a cinema.

The above example is well chosen because the study shows that two of the most important groups of eligible welfare recipients are elderly women and families with children.

Compared with the population average, large households are particularly



frequently among those eligible but not drawing benefits.

There are three times as many families with three or more children under the age of 15 in this group than the national average.

Most of those eligible for welfare payments live in small towns with a population of up to 5,000, predominantly in Schleswig-Holstein, Lower Saxony and Bavaria.

Some 60 per cent of them say that they had no vocational training.

The number of working people among those who are eligible for benefits without claiming them is much higher than among those who actually draw welfare.

The study came up with some surprising reasons as to why people who are entitled to benefits don't claim them.

All of those eligible know about social security and most had a good idea of who qualifies. But many were unaware that they were actually entitled and that they would not have to repay the money.

A common reason for not applying is pride or embarrassment — especially among the elderly.

**Fear of neighbours**

They "don't want a handout from the state" because they consider this charity. They do not want to be equated with beggars.

There is also the fear that the neighbours might find out.

Many people also hesitate to disclose their own poverty for fear that relatives could be asked to support them.

In many cases, the very fact of not getting welfare is the last bastion of personal pride.

Many of those who are eligible consider welfare recipients on the lowest rung of the social scale.

The states and municipalities of the Federal Republic of Germany pay out DM13 billion a year, as much as Bonn has set aside for research and development aid combined in 1983.

Still, remembering the tug-of-war over next year's budget and the restriction of new borrowing to DM28.5 billion, it is easy to visualise the size of the problems that would arise if all those entitled to social security actually claimed it.

**Returning home where the money goes**

It is a widely held misconception that foreign workers who return home actually use their money to benefit economically weak regions.

This is what a survey commissioned by the Volkswagen Foundation found. Since 1973 more than 100,000 Greeks have gone back. Most of them from rural areas go back to their villages.

They spend their money on houses and consumer and prestige goods, the survey, by Professor Lienau of Münster University.

The dream of new prosperity faded as soon as the savings have been used up and there is no money for further investments and if there is no job in the neighbourhood.

Bielefeld sociologists interviewed 500 Greeks in Athens, Salonika and Smyrna since the end of April. They found a slight idea why, at 44, he has findings were similar.

Unlike with the decision to emigrate, economic considerations did not play the main role in the decision to return home.

Most of those interviewed returned to Greece because the children were there and they were worried about their vocational training.

The skills acquired in Germany were frequently inadequate or could only be used due to lack of work.

It was therefore not surprising that many of the respondents said they would like to return to Germany.

The freeze on the hiring of foreign workers imposed in 1973 prevented this.

Though Greece is now an EEC country, it will not enjoy freedom of movement until after a transition period that ends in 1988.

What about the possibility of becoming re-integrated in their home region? This is the next topic of a joint study by Professor Lienau and Professor L. Gouppoulos of Salonika University, Greece.

Based on Thrace in north-east Greece, the two researchers will examine the interplay of industrialisation, regional labour market and production investments by returnees. This study will also be financed by the Volkswagen Foundation.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 22 July 1982)

PEOPLE

## Lahnstein, the new man from the ministry

Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein emerged all smiles from the SPD parliamentary party.

As soon as he spotted a TV camera and a reporter preparing a question, he switched from relaxation to complete concentration.

Willingly and precisely he answered questions with the brevity needed for a transmission and without the usual Bonn attempt to say what is not said.

He arrived for his first press conference with financial correspondents, after being appointed Finance Minister, carrying the king-sized cigar that is his trademark.

Without hesitation he outlined complex issues slowly but in sentences that could be sent straight to the press.

When one journalist addressed him as *Minister* he grinned disarmingly, playfully, and said with a note of surprise: "It still comes as a shock whenever anyone calls me that."

As state secretary in charge of the Chancellor's Office the Job Helmut Schmidt gave him was to check and sound the findings of the backroom.

When an expert waited for too long he jovially but inexorably said: "Thank you. That will be all." And let the next man say his piece.

He listened to what ideas staff in the Chancellor's Office had in the pipeline, he clearly showed interest in, and relayed to the Chancellor, the more long-term considerations.

At times the experts who sought to deal with social policy perspectives felt frustrated.

These, then, are three aspects of Manfred Lahnstein, Bonn Finance Minister since the end of April. They convey a slight idea why, at 44, he has found a fairly ordinary civil service career to a linchpin political appointment.

He is accustomed to taking decisions through negotiating them while others are thinking it over. Patiently, he readily admits, is not his strong point.

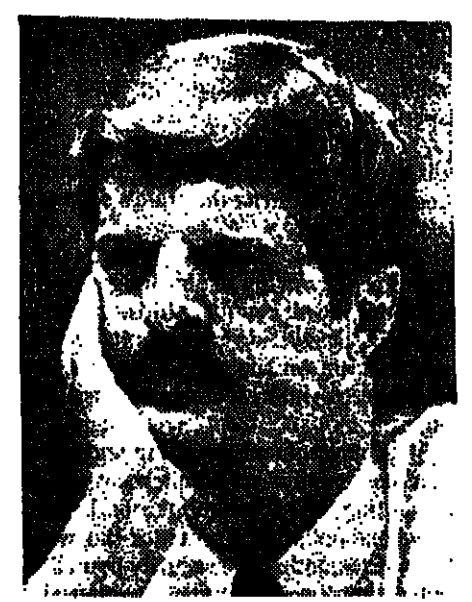
He doesn't beat around the bush. He is a tough negotiator, but not a churlish one. He is fond of asides and hides behind his elbow to good use.

He is either a professional optimist, even at a time when Finance Ministers have more to plug than they have financial problems, he feels, are there to be solved, thereby proving he is the right man for the job.

Lahnstein seems to have learnt that politics is partly the art of pushing oneself in public without appearing to push.

Less than 100 days at the helm he has succeeded, by a combination of unpretentious and matter-of-fact mastery without an ideological bias soon, together with his enormous capacity for hard work, made him indispensable.

From 1966 to 1969 he served as Development Aid Minister in the Grand Coalition. Then, when Willy Brandt led the SPD into coalition with the FDP, he was the Social Democrats' business manager.



Manfred Lahnstein... precise with words. (Photo: Sven Simon)

He certainly does not look as though he is perturbed in any way.

Yet no-one could say he was predestined for the job. All that can be said is that he has been quick to come up from the ranks.

As a student he earned money playing the trombone in Düsseldorf bars alongside Klaus Doldinger, one of the country's leading jazz musicians.

But he was quick to sense that music would not take him to the top. "I wasn't going to end up as fourth trombone with Paul Kuhn," he now says.

He has always felt he was not cut out to play second fiddle to anyone, either literally or figuratively.

He has progressed in his career largely independently of the Social Democrats, although he has been an SPD member since 1959.

There was no jubilation in SPD ranks when it was learnt that Chancellor Schmidt planned to appoint him successor.

Continued on page 7

## The lady co-pilot at the Foreign Office

Hildegard Hamm-Brücher, 61, is unspoilt, cordial and still a very good-looking woman. She has also for years been a leading politician, which makes her an even rarer bird.

As Minister of State at the Bonn Foreign Office she likes to refer to herself as Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's co-pilot.

She travels widely, representing him all over the world. She is also responsible for cultural diplomacy, which is, she says, hard work and very important.

So she is hard at work in a sphere where the men are usually very much on their own, right at the top in diplomacy and statesmanship.

And it is not just a temporary assignment; she has held the job for nearly six years. It has been a unique performance bringing about changes in foreign affairs.

"But I reckon it will catch on," she says. "A woman at the Foreign Office does many things differently, I won't say better, than a man."

She won't say so, but she sounds very much as though she thinks women are more than a match for men.

Frau Hamm-Brücher has throughout her political career persistently ignored prejudice against women. A woman in politics, she says, has to walk a tightrope between conformism and resistance.

"But if I had always said to myself: 'You have a harder time of it as a woman, I should long since have thrown in the towel.'"

This is an attitude that has clearly stood her in good stead. After graduating in chemistry she stood for Munich city council as a Free Democrat in 1948 and was elected, aged 27.



Hildegard Hamm-Brücher... unspoilt, cordial. (Photo: Marianne van der Lancken)

Two years later she was elected to the Bavarian state assembly. She moved to Bonn in 1969 as state secretary at the Education and Science Ministry.

She hit the headlines three years later with a spectacular success at the polls in Bavarian state assembly elections.

But in 1976 she finally was elected to the Bonn Bundestag and appointed Minister of State at the Foreign Office.

Her career is not all Hildegard Hamm-Brücher has to show for herself. She is married and has two children, now grown up. "They were no trouble," she says.

At the Foreign Office she had even more work than before to do, but by then her son had left home and her daughter was about to take university entrance exams.

Why was she chosen for the job? "The crucial factor," she feels, "was obviously that Herr Genscher had confidence in me. Besides, he wanted to give a woman the opportunity."

She was quick to take it up and has made much of the job. Her latest move has been a policy draft on cultural cooperation with the Third World.

Since last January she has been entrusted with a special task, the promotion of German-American relations "below government level."

Herr brief is to intensify contacts and programmes between politicians, journalists, young people, teachers, organisations and all manner of groups on both sides of the Atlantic.

She feels she must foster cooperation with all manner of organisations and agencies, provide assistance of various kinds and above all to encourage people to do more.

She travels round the United States, an enormous country as she puts it, about once every two months to take appropriate on-the-spot action.

Her special brief is the result of occasional anti-American sentiment among young people that might, she says, grow dangerous.

"Some think the United States wants to rush us into a nuclear war," she explains, "while some Americans feel we are now hand in glove with the Russians."

Prejudice and clichés of this kind must be set aside, she says. The easiest way is for young people to gain their own idea of what life is like in the other country.

Alexa Thiesmeyer  
(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 24 July 1982)

## Tackling problems without ideological bias

Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, Minister of State at the Chancellor's Office, is most often dubbed a multi-purpose weapon or a crisis manager.

These epithets are some of the many intended to mean that he is versatile.

A Social Democrat and trade unionist, Herr Wischnewski, 60, had held a wide range of appointments in his political career over the past 30-odd years.

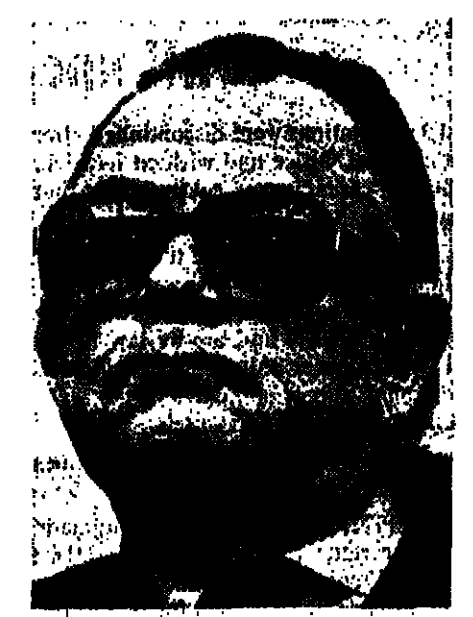
He was born in East Prussia but has represented a Cologne constituency in the Bonn Bundestag since 1957. He first made a name for himself as leader of the Young Socialists from 1959 to 1961.

He openly supported the Algerian nationalists, the FLN, which in those days was a slap in the face for new-found friend France.

This laid the groundwork for close ties with the Arab world, ties that earned him the nickname Ben Wisch in Bonn.

He went on to prove first and foremost an advocate of the pragmatic approach. His ability to tackle problems without an ideological bias soon, together with his enormous capacity for hard work, made him indispensable.

From 1966 to 1969 he served as Development Aid Minister in the Grand Coalition. Then, when Willy Brandt led the SPD into coalition with the FDP, he was the Social Democrats' business manager.



Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski... trouble-shooter. (Photo: Sven Simon)

He went on to serve as deputy leader of the SPD in the Bundestag and Minister of State at the Chancellor's Office from 1976 to 1979, a job he took on again after the April 1982 Cabinet reshuffle.

This is by far his most important job. He was, and continues to be, the confident Helmut Schmidt needs in this linchpin position, and the Chancellor's manager.

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## FINANCE

## Pay and jobs: there is no patent recipe



Two million jobs. More to come. People cry out for action.

Those born in the high birthrate years are crowding the labour market. The state is doing nothing. There is now a mood of disillusion among economic policy makers after all those years in which everything seemed possible, including growth rates of three and even five per cent.

Few faced the possibility that there might come a time when growth could no longer be engineered. On the contrary. What they feared was that growth would engulf our planet, eat up our resources and contaminate the water we drink and the air we breathe.

Now, we cannot even engineer two per cent growth although there is no shortage of resources.

So what is the problem? There are those who say that we are sated and that everybody has everything he needs. But is this true? And if it is, why has unemployment hit even poor countries? After all, Britain and Italy still needed to catch up.

Why is it that in this country branches of business like the catering industry now complain about lack of customers? They say people can't afford to eat out.

But others argue that there is no money for that because of low wage deals.

Yet people save for a rainy day instead of spending, while the state is anything but thrifty, as shown by its

high share of the GNP and its heavy borrowing.

It has become doubtful whether a state that spends heavily can actually get the economy off the ground.

Government programmes of the past few years have shown that not every deutschemark invested by the state pays off. Many investments bring no benefits at all. They only impose a heavy permanent burden on public sector budgets due to follow-up costs.

There are those who say that if nothing else helps we must shorten the working hours. If 20 million people work one hour less a week there would be jobs for half a million.

But this is pure arithmetic and has nothing to do with economics.

If the shorter working time is not to result in a smaller pay packet, production costs for the employers, many of whom are already on the verge of bankruptcy, will rise still further.

And if the rate of pay is to remain the same and the packet becomes smaller, it also won't work because expensive capital goods like machinery would not be fully used.

There are no patent recipes because the recession is world-wide and what can individual countries do?

To make matters worse, the world has been pervaded by an economic pessimism. Consumers and the business community buy and invest as little as they possibly can. And the state's and the social security system's inability to counteract this pessimism only increase.

The past few years have shown that our social security system is geared to a three per cent growth rate. Unless this

rate is achieved, the public sector has to jump into the breach by borrowing, raising taxes and cutting back on spending.

The psychological consequences are disastrous because growing personnel costs further restrict the state's scope of action.

This means that the public sector debt keeps growing to alarming proportions despite all economy bids.

By its heavy borrowing and by putting a strain on the capital market, the state keeps interest rates excessively high.

High government spending and taxation also hamper economic recovery by promoting a grey labour market in which moonlighting provides the work (free of tax and social security contributions) that the public cannot otherwise afford.

This secondary economy that appears in no statistics has become a severe obstacle to general growth.

All this makes it obvious that we must continue to oppose growing government and social security spending.

If we succeed in making it clear now that public sector budgets must be balanced it will not matter if we have to borrow another billion or two for investments in 1982 or 1983 (provided this does not only cause additional costs).

The main thing is optimism. And it is doubtful whether the SPD-FDP government in its present condition, can encourage optimism.

A new government would probably have it easier, but it would be wrong to believe that a change of government is all that is needed.

A new government would have a small edge, a starting capital so to speak. But then it would have to come up with decisive measures to stem state consumption.

There has so far been nothing to indicate that CDU and CSU are capable of this.

Thomas Löffelholz  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 26 July 1982)

## Cartel office successes not all spectacular

1,331 violations were discontinued after the Cartel Office had wielded its stick. In 239 cases, it was court rulings that achieved the same effect.

Another major area of the Berlin authority's work deals with cartel formations that have to be approved by the Berlin authority and are by law in exceptional cases only. This can include discounts, terms, standards, types of specialisation and export cartels.

Members of illegal cartels face fines and loss of illegal profits.

In 1972, the members of a man-made fibre cartel were fined some DM41m; in 1975, some 300 construction companies were fined DM36m for tender fixing; in 1979, the TV magazine publishers Springer, Bauer and Burda were fined DM26.6m for price and discount fixing. But this fine was reviewed by Berlin's highest court, which considerably reduced the fines on Springer and Bauer.

The merger control, which was made part of anti-trust legislation in 1976 and stiffened by an amendment in 1980, has been unable to prevent the number of mergers from rising but it has acted as a brake.

From the establishment of the Cartel Office up until the end of April this year, 5,238 charges of abuse were filed;

Apart from pure rescue mergers (Karstadt/Neckermann) and mergers authorised by the Economic Affairs Ministry (VEBA/Gelsenberg and BP/Gelsenberg) the Cartel Office has succeeded in stopping such mammoth marriages as DUB/Schultheiss, Thyssen/Rhein Stahl and Mannesmann/Demag.

Though the advance of mammoth companies on the national market or medium-sized firms has not been stopped, it has been slowed down.

From 1973 to 30 June this year, 4,506 mergers were reported. The office issued 48 restraining decrees, but not all of them stood up in court.

Eighty-four merger plans were stopped in preliminary talks with the authority. This proves that the effectiveness of anti-trust legislation and the Cartel Office is not shown just by spectacular restraining orders.

Cartel Office defeats in court are due to the fact that anti-trust legislation is still relatively new and still has to be fully tested. It is not the clear-cut, but the controversial cases that wind up in court.

Gerhard Zehfuss  
(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 27 July 1982)

## More investment needed, says OECD

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is alarmed over the medium-term prospects for German unemployment.

It says in its annual economic report on Germany that unemployment is structural rather than an economic problem.

Even if industrial production expanded to the DGB say that it is the ty were fully used, only some of the jobless would find work.

Unemployment is bound to rise, cause production is not increasing enough to offer hope for the unemployed.

OECD says Germany should create jobs and boost investment to create jobs.

It expects unemployment, which is 5.3 per cent in the second half of 1981, to reach 6.5 per cent this year and 7.25 per cent in the second half of 1982. Public funds should be more used.

The trend away from indirect subsidies to take the message to MPs in the should be reversed.

Assuming wage increases of four per cent, gross household income would rise five per cent in 1982 and six per cent in 1983. Net incomes would rise 4.5 and 4.75 per cent respectively.

The OECD sees improved investment prospects. Business profits have been rising since mid-1981 and production capacity use stopped declining from the first quarter of 1981 while interest rates also fell slightly.

Without specifically referring to the OECD report, Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff told a FDP meeting in Munich that the government could produce a shortage of labour rather than a glut because of the birth-rate years.

Job creation measures like reduction of the retirement age and shorter working weeks should therefore not be irreversible.

Handelsblau, 16 July 1982

Continued from page 5

needs someone whose loyalty and ability he can rely on.

Whenever trouble arose, Wischniewski was always around to do something about it. His most spectacular role was in connection with the Lufthansa hijacked to Mogadishu in 1977.

He flew to Somalia with a special squad of the German security forces.

He pointed to the fact that the work was responding to the Bonn demand without the trade unions.

Moreover, the outcome of the latest election has amply demonstrated that the members do not ask their unions to do before turning their backs on the SPD.

Now, the DGB is unconcerned by the threat of a CDU/CSU government. Ernst Breit, the new DGB chairman, is totally self-assured on this.

As deputy leader of the SPD he cannot have much success. He was unable to bridge the ideological differences between the wings of the party.

Management in a strictly outlined context remains his strong point, which is probably why the Chancellor called him to return to his old job at the Chancellor's Office.

Arnd Bäcker  
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 24 July 1982)

## THE TRADE UNIONS

## Workers 'reach breaking point' over budget

There is threatening between the SPD in Bonn and the trade unions.

The unions say the 1983 budget is un-structural rather than an economic problem.

Despite protestations from Labour Minister Heinz Wespahl, most unions are sick and tired of being bludgeoned with the argument: Would you like a Franz Josef Strauss in government?

Following a discussion between State Minister Wischniewski, DGB Chairman Breit and the metalworkers' Herr Loderer, even Chancellor Schmidt now fears that this autumn's Bundestag budget debates could shake him and his government.

His party brass shudders at the idea of having the trade unions march against SPD policy. The historic axis between the two is going through its worst post-war strain — and in the midst of the longest and most severe economic crisis.

But the extent of the breach will be decided in September. The pro-governmental SPD policy. The historic axis between the two is going through its worst post-war strain — and in the midst of the longest and most severe economic crisis.

They curtail the scope of action of DGB chairman Breit; and it is for this reason that he had to water down his criticism in a radio interview when he said that "while it is true that the social net will be preserved, the cutbacks are nevertheless gradually touching upon its substance."

Loderer, on the other hand, is under heavy pressure from his rank and file whose disenchantment and anger have been only temporarily distracted by the World Soccer Cup and the holiday season. As a result, the DGB's trial of strength is still to come.

The breach with the coalition has not yet happened but it is a distinct possibility — especially if the reactions of those who sit in the Bonn glass house (as it is derisively called by the IG Metall headquarters) do not show more flexibility and understanding.

The trade unions keep using the last

Continued from page 5

nessor to Hans Mathöfer at the Finance Ministry.

There were objections and cross-fire aimed mainly at mobilising trade union opposition to him. Trade union views on economic and financial policy undeniably differ from those Herr Lahnstein holds.

But solidarity with a former trade union man proved stronger. There were no protests from the Düsseldorf headquarters of the trade union movement.

From the start he has got on splendidly with the Free Democrats, junior partners in the Bonn coalition. When he outlined to the FDP-parliamentary party his proposed economic summer the Free Democrats gave him a reception as though he were one of their own.

That he has so much in common with the Liberals is due to his basic outlook. He is an ex-student of Günter Schmolders, the Cologne economist, and was trained as a fiscalist.

This is a school that feels the key feature of government financial policy must be a clear and early budget that is balanced.

Budget debts are taboo. So is heavy

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budget deficits are taboo. So is heavy

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two rounds of collective bargaining as proof of their sense of reality, evidenced by the fact that the wage increases do not even offset inflation.

They regard themselves as the guardians of the welfare state as provided for in Article 20 of the Constitution.

In Ernst Breit's interpretation, the article stipulates that the weakest and neediest must be given the greatest possible consideration. As he sees it, the Bonn draft budget is a clear violation of this.

A job-creation programme with booster shots costing billions, with labour market levies that would include the civil service and a surtax for the higher income brackets that has been demanded time and again stands no chance in the present coalition.

The Social Democrats in the Bonn government are so downtrodden by now that they do not even have the strength to rally trade union solidarity in a bid to make the liberals more pliable.

The DGB drive for shorter working times as a means of reducing unemployment has met with stiff employer resistance. Here, the unions are still waiting for the aid they were promised by former Labour Minister Herbert Ehrenberg.

The capital accumulation drive announced by the Chancellor has meanwhile dwindled to a draft bill of Lower Saxony's CDU government — a bill that the DGB rejects.

The trade unions' scope of action is very narrow indeed if they want to stick to their principles and retain credibility with their members.

This is even more painful in a crisis in which the unions are more than ever called upon to fulfil their protective function for the labour force worried about their jobs.

It is obviously also an act of self-preservation that the protest potential against a further dismantling of the social net is growing.

And there are ever louder voices warning the trade unions that they could lose support of their members by supporting a government whose policy was not for the benefit of working people.

Frank Bunte  
(Deutscher Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 18 July 1982)

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## Federation in the big business league

WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE

The German trade union federation (DGB) is also a huge business: it is the 14th largest in the Federal Republic.

According to the latest report of the Monopolies Commission, DGB companies employed 64,000 people in 1980. Liquid assets were about DM2.5 billion.

This means that the DGB group is comparable to Krupp GmbH, Mannesmann AG, Bosch GmbH and IBM (Germany), says the commission in its fourth annual report.

It is significant that the group is expanding heavily. From 1976 to 1980, its companies raised their payroll by 18,000 (9 per cent a year) to 64,000 while employment in the rest of the country's industry rose at an annual rate of only one per cent.

The commission concludes that the unions neither particularly promoted mergers nor did they do anything to check them.

It writes: "Their attitude has been comparable to private business — they have essentially successfully tried to remain competitive through internal and external growth."

Union-owned companies, the commission says, could however gain an edge over private competitors by their direct access to political bodies that award public sector contracts: "The Neue Helmut housing and construction company, whose business activities in the past were concentrated on SPD-dominated regions, is particularly likely to have benefited from this."

The commission says that, due to the close ties between Neue Helmut and political decision makers, this company is likely to hold a preferential position in competition though it is difficult to substantiate this.

The DGB's contribution to mergers, the experts say, lies primarily in the fact that most of its enterprises are controlled by the *Beteiligungsgesellschaft für Gemeinwirtschaft* (BGAG), a holding company with a streamlined management.

Major market shares are held in the life insurance sector (*Volksfürsorge*, 7 per cent), building societies (*Beamtenheimstättenwerk*, 20 per cent), housing and housing modernisation (*Neue Heimat*, 7 per cent) and in the food retail business (*Co op AG*, 7 per cent).

But no market dominance has been achieved in any of these sectors.

The commission also concludes that mergers of market-dominating companies have declined since mid-1980. The Economic Affairs Ministry leaves it open whether this must be seen as a change of trend in the merger process.

Should the trend continue, however, it would serve as proof of the effectiveness of improved anti-trust instruments even on the periphery of merger controls.

The Bonn government will report on the report to the Bundestag and the Bundestag.

Hartmut Geyer  
(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 16 July 1982)



wers in the Würzburg area must be gi-

It did not take long before the American Apollo moon missions, which began in 1969, were forgotten. Were these missions worthwhile? Planetologists say they were, and they say more unmanned missions to the Moon must follow.

The Moon could in the foreseeable future emerge as a major supplier of commodities for an Earth which is exhausting its natural resources.

By the turn of the century the Moon could well be put to meaningful economic use as a repository of metalworks, power stations and launching pads for new varieties of missile.

America and Russia will clearly be involved, but Europe too is keen not to miss the boat. The European Space Agency, Esa, plans to be up there with all comers.

The centre of planetology in the Federal Republic of Germany is at Münster University in Westphalia, which has a department of mineralogy, petrography and mineral ore deposits.

At Münster, Professor Dieter Stoefler is in charge of a project backed by the Scientific Research Association (DFG) and entitled The Earth-Moon System as a Model of Binary Planetary Systems.

The epithet binary makes it clear that the Moon, which is unusually large as moons go, is not just a satellite but a partner of our Earth, a joint sister-planet smaller in size.

The relationship between the two is unique in our solar system. It is increasingly seen as a challenge to the scientific community.

This applies in particular to the composition of the Moon's surface. It consists of a layer of fine-grained sand on average about 10 metres deep.

The band contains enormous

## AEROSPACE

# The moon may be future larder for Earth

amounts of many elements that are growing increasingly scarce on Earth, such as aluminium, iron, titanium, magnesium, calcium, silicon and oxygen in chemical compounds.

The top five centimetres of Moon dust, known as regolith, seem likely, to judge by Apollo samples, to contain about 40 billion tonnes of iron.

Assuming there to be an average 10 metres of Moon dust all over the surface of the Earth's satellite, the total amount of iron would seem to be 200 times as much again!

It is, moreover, metallic iron, not oxidised, in an alloy with an admixture of nickel and cobalt. So it would be easier to refine, and purer, than on Earth.

Professor Stoefler, whose team works in close conjunction with Nasa, the US aeronautics and space agency, says the Americans and Russians are systematically prospecting lunar resources.

Esa, with its headquarters in Paris, also has plans along these lines. By the end of the decade Europe aims to use a larger version of the Ariane rocket to put the Polo satellite into lunar orbit.

Its brief will be to chart the surface of the Moon in accordance with chemical criteria, including the other side of the Moon, which has yet to be charted in this respect.

Both Nasa and its Soviet counterpart are busy working out details of what

shape a lunar iron and steel industry might take.

Nasa experts in Houston, Texas, feel Moon dust could with relative ease be used as a raw material for constructing housing and factory installations.

Moon dust could also, they claim, be converted without much difficulty into glass, simply by condensing it. Apollo crews brought back to Earth with them dust samples that had been transformed into little balls of glass by the impact of meteorites.

Nasa is considering the possibility of both solar and nuclear power stations for lunar use. By focusing sunlight such high temperatures could be reached that Moon dust could be melted and reduced to its individual chemical components.

If aluminium is to be smelted, however, nuclear power will be indispensable. It will also be indispensable for heating in lunar nights when temperatures fall to below minus 100 centigrade.

Research scientists are still worrying how fuel is to be produced on the Moon. Moon dust may contain a high oxygen count, but it would take complex processes to extract.

Hydrogen, the second basic ingredient of conventional rocket fuel, is also to be found, but only in small quantities originating from solar wind, which consists of hydrogen atoms.

So there would seem to be no alternative

to shipping deep-frozen liquid hydrogen to lunar bases from Earth.

The Moon will have a crucial part to play as a launching pad for rockets set up space stations in terrestrial orbit such as industrial installations in space or solar power stations.

"If there were installations to manufacture and supply parts for such stations on the Moon," Professor Stoefler says, "the cost of setting up stations in geostationary orbit would be only five per cent of what it would be if parts were supplied from Earth."

"The reason is that the Moon's gravity is six times less than Earth's. So much less fuel would be needed to send equipment into geostationary orbit from the Moon than from Earth."

Engineers are already wondering about the transport costs of space flights. The Moon could be further reduced. Linear or magnetic field accelerators would need to be built to use electricity as a source of energy.

"Accelerators of this kind," the professor says, "could take components into a lunar orbit from which they could be brought into geostationary position without much further expenditure."

Electromagnetic rocket propulsion systems would naturally revolutionise space travel if, one day, the Moon were to become a launching pad for interplanetary missions.

Experts say such ideas have ceased to be mere science fiction. "It is merely a matter of technology and energy expenditure," Professor Stoefler says. "But it will all be feasible. We have no doubts whatever of that score."

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt)

## THE CINEMA

# Directors join forces for War and Peace - a different war and a different peace

With so much talk about peace, film-makers cannot be expected to be clear of the subject. Directors Alexander Kluge, Volker Schlöndorff and Helge Sander have joined forces on *Deutschland im Herbst* (War and Peace).

It is not another film version of Tolstoy's novel. It is a film about here and now, with special reference to German history, with a special reference to Germany.

Kluge, Schlöndorff, and Fassbinder directed a similar venture, *Deutschland im Herbst*, in 1978. It was prompted by the abduction and murder of employers' leader Martin Schleyer, the deaths of judges Bader, Gudrun Ensslin and Carl Raspe at Stammheim, gaol, Stuttgart, and the prospect of escalating violence in Germany.

*Deutschland im Herbst* was a subjective chronicle of the era illustrating with documentary footage and acted scenes

a chill, dangerous and alarming blow in the minds of many responsible politicians and outraged members of the public.

It was not a good film in the conventional sense, but it was undoubtedly one of the most important and impressive films made in post-war Germany, shut-out and testifying to profound perception.

In 1980 it was followed by *Der Kandidat* (The Candidate), directed by Schlöndorff and Kluge, a film about the election of Chancellor in the October 1980

election. Herr Strauss, chary of what was bound to be criticism in an election year, would have nothing to do with the project. So the film was less of a portrait of him than a striking illustration of the intellectual climate in Germany.

War and Peace, which is scheduled for release late this autumn, does not deal exclusively with Germany. A wider scope is doubtless more appropriate. The production side has been handled by Filmverlag der Autoren in conjunction with Bioscop-Film and Kalros-Film. The film is being made on a modest budget of DM1m.

Much of the cash has been supplied by Hamburg publisher Rudolf Augstein, owner of *Der Spiegel*, who holds the film rights in the Filmverlag der Autoren. The film, which has only its title in common with the Tolstoy novel, will in many ways resemble *Deutschland im Herbst*, with documentary footage and acted scenes successively and in collage expanding the wide-ranging field of themes.

Music by Gustav Mahler, Hanns Eisler and others will weld together acoustically a film that is a jigsaw puzzle of real and imaginary events.

At times they are strictly separate sequences that build up and trigger emotion. But the viewer is not prompted quickly to identify with the characters. Close though it may come to them, the film keeps its psychological distance.

It is a film dealing entirely with a single person. There is only one main part in the screenplay (written by director Bräsch): Lisa, an extremely self-confident actress, played by Katharina Thalbach with bravura.

The film's motto is an epithet taken from Austrian novelist Robert Musil: "There is a time in life when the pace grows noticeably slower, as though it

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ton and the Soviet Defence Ministry in Moscow have provided extremely interesting footage.

It demonstrates how the American and Russian armies would behave in the event of war, and it is arguably surprising to note that the Russian footage emphasises anxiety and love of the homeland whereas the American film emphasises technical aspects.

The two film extracts contain no classified information, so the Filmverlag der Autoren was able to get hold of them without difficulty by way of cultural exchange. The Russians are said to have been keener than the Americans.

Schlöndorff has again hired Heinrich Böll as a screenplay writer. One scene, starring Angela Winkler, who also played in *Deutschland im Herbst*, is entitled: Kill Your Sister.

She is seen making her way through a gutted landscape after a nuclear holocaust to one of the few shelters where she knows for a fact, her brother has sought refuge.

From outside the shelter she pleads with him; via the intercom, to let her in too. But he is afraid because she is contaminated and a lengthy dialogue ensues, at the end of which the brother seems to take pity on her.

The door opens but out comes not a helping hand but the barrel of a gun.

The final war has been waged in another scene written by Böll, the Nobel laureate Cologne novelist. The earth has been devastated and mankind annihilated.

Thomas Brasch's second film, *Dominos*, comes a year after his fascinating debut, *Engel aus Eisen* (German title: Angels of Iron), which told the tale of a 17-year-old post-war Berlin Al Capone.

Like his first, *Dominos* is in black and white, but this time Berlin is less the symbolic scene of events than its metaphorical background.

It is a city clad in ice and snow, shining by day in a dull, milky light and by night in strong contrasts of light and dark, at times indistinct, at times sharp.

It is a city without a specific face, stylised into an anonymous locality of which the hallmark is cold.

Camaraman Konrad Kotowski aims in his indoor scenes too at strictly composed, atmospherically condensed tableaux.

The film sequences have more in common with the lines of a poem than with the sentences of a narrative. They are more like building blocks than connecting links in a structure of significant connections and arcs of tension.

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## BIBLE RESEARCH

## Digging up and putting together the old Latin version, a 70-year labour of love

A labour of love has been in progress for 70 years at Beuron Benedictine Abbey on the upper reaches of the Danube, not far from Lake Constance.

The fourth generation of researchers is patiently collecting the remaining fragments of the *Vetus Latina* (old Latin), the oldest Latin translation of the Bible.

Working with what is left of the bits of manuscript and about one million quotations from the Bible by early Christian scholars, the researchers are trying to reconstruct the old Latin versions.

The Beuron researchers point to the fact that they have accumulated more knowledge about the old Latin Bible than anyone else.

Head of the team of four, Professor Hermann Josef Frede, says: "This is the peak of top international research."

The collection, review and analysis of the until now scattered remains of the *Vetus Latina* is to provide a key for the better understanding of decisive developments in the Western world in the first centuries AD.

*Vetus Latina* is the collective name of the most important Bible editions that existed in the Latin-speaking world from the 2nd to the end of the 4th century.

The spreading of Christianity within the Roman Empire brought about the first translation (around the middle of the 2nd century) of the original Greek text of the New Testament and also of a Greek version of the Old Testament that had originally been written in Hebrew and Aramaic into the Latin vernacular of the time.

The Latin texts were later supplemented and "corrected" to suit the theological views of the time.

The Bible in its old Latin form was the pivotal point as Christianity increasingly dominated the political and cultural development of Western Europe. The basic dogmas such as that of the Trinity and the divine nature of Christ were based on the old Latin Bible editions.

An authorised standard translation did not come into being until the 4th century. Instead, there were many different versions that were full of inconsistencies because of copying mistakes.

The end of the old Latin era began around the year 380 when Pope Damasus I commissioned Eusebius Hieronymus (generally known as St Jerome) to make a new Latin translation from the original languages.

Legend has it that St Jerome was protected by a tame lion while working in his retreat in Bethlehem. For his task he first had to learn Greek and Hebrew.

The success of the new translation was such that the new texts became accepted throughout the Latin speaking regions and were later named *Vulgata* (the generally used). It is, however, still not known which parts of it actually stem from St Jerome.

The old Latin versions were increasingly weeded out in subsequent translation work and were gradually forgotten to the point where all that remains is fragments.

It was not until after the Middle Ages with its drive to return to the sources that interest in historical matters was re-

vived and old parchment manuscripts were dug up from the libraries where they were gathering dust. A period of systematic sifting and analysis began.

In 1743, the French Benedictine monk Pierre Sabatier published the first comparative edition of old Latin Bible fragments. For many years to come he remained the lone pioneer of biblical "language archaeology".

Modern *Vetus Latina* research began shortly before World War I. It was ushered in by a Bavarian priest who thoroughly revised Sabatier's work on the basis of newly discovered manuscripts.

Because of the demands for scientific accuracy, the reconstruction of the *Vetus Latina* developed into a mammoth project.

It meant collecting all existing Bible manuscripts containing old Latin texts from libraries and archives in all parts of the world and comparing them.

The researchers have to go over the works of all Latin ecclesiastical writers and those who have been translated into Latin in search of Bible quotations and references to Bible passages. The fragments are eventually to be pieced together.

The researchers' everyday life appears dull at first glance and reveals nothing of the fascination of this search for a cultural heritage that has to be unearthed from under the dust of centuries.

Old manuscripts (mostly in the form of microfilm copies) have to be compared word for word and letter for letter.

There are some 200 known manuscripts (mostly in old Latin) plus many manuscripts dating up to the 13th century which, though essentially containing *Vulgata* texts, are also sprinkled with old Latin passages.

In addition, there are the Bible quotations from antiquity's literature. The time consuming work of going over all these manuscripts, extracting the quotations and systematically preparing a card index is done by assistants and is now largely completed.

The *Vetus Latina* Institute in a side wing of the Beuron Abbey now houses some 750,000 index cards with quotations. The total is expected to reach one million.

Particularly popular Bible passages like the Hymn to Christ in Paul's Epistle to the Philippians have up to 1,200 index cards because writers loved to quote them.

In such cases, the analysis of a single verse of the Bible can take weeks even once the preliminary work has been done.

Every text variation is noted and examined as to whether it is due to a simple error in writing or to a subsequent revision of the text or whether it is perhaps an independent translation.

Once every few years the Beuron researchers publish one of the envisaged 70 volumes: 1,100 copies are printed in the abbey's own printing shop and sent to researchers and specialised libraries in all parts of the world.

The edition that was started in 1949 after decades of tedious material gathering is published under the working title *Die Reste der altlateinischen Bibel* (the remains of the old Latin Bible) and so far includes two books of the Old Testament and 14 New Testament Epistles.

But the reconstructed Bible cannot be read like an ordinary book. The bulk of it consists of abbreviations and figures that have to be decoded by the reader.

Apart from the Greek text for comparison, the new *Vetus Latina* also contains the main old Latin texts that are compared word for word.

The largest part of the volumes is taken up by lists and rough assessments of all departures from the text, complete with exact indications of where the fragments were found.

Paul Epistle to the Ephesians, which normally covers about 14 pages, is spread over 400 large format pages in the Beuron edition — despite a sophisticated system of abbreviations which in itself fills a 750-page volume.

When asked when the complete reconstruction of the *Vetus Latina* will be ready, the Beuron researchers are vague.

According to Professor Frede, the completion of the 35,000-page work is still in the distant future and likely to take several more decades. Only 3,300 pages have been completed so far.

Huge advantages have already been derived from the work that has been completed so far. Not only does the *Vetus Latina* research show when and where certain Bible passages were used; it also shows how the texts were changed in the course of time and the accompanying changes in the Christian religion.

Professor Rudolf Schnackenburg (Würzburg) points to a decisive merit of *Vetus Latina* research on a highly controversial point.

Many Latin Bible editions contain a small text addition in John's first Epistle, the *Comma Johanneum* which played a major role in the development of the Trinity dogma and was decreed authentic by the Vatican right into the 20th century.

Only the *Vetus Latina* research provided ultimate clarity to the effect that the *Comma Johanneum* was subsequently added to the original Bible text, says Professor Schnackenburg.

Forgeries have also been discovered by the Beuron researchers. For instance in Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians there was a passage that evidently annoyed future generations and prompted

them to "harmonise it" through grammatical changes.

Convinced of the approaching end of the world, Paul wrote: "Behold, I tell you a mystery: We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump..."

But several generations later, Paul's prophecy failed to materialise. There appeared a corrected text which the negative was changed, making it acceptable again to the theologians: "We shall all sleep, but we shall not all be changed..."

The new forged formulation gave rise to speculation on various Resurrections and provided a basis for interpretation of the concept of purgatory and hell.

Some old Latin editions contain a third version: "We shall all be changed, but we shall not all be changed..."

It is one of the tasks of today's *Vetus Latina* research to track down such forgeries and misinterpretations. In many cases, this takes real detective work.

Some important texts were not discovered until it was found that the old manuscripts had their own recycling process for manuscripts. No longer was parchment was frequently scraped clean of the old writing and re-used.

Modern crime detection methods have enabled the Beuron researchers to make the old parchment texts talk again. In one instance, this led to the discovery of old Latin texts that had been written on grammar superimposed them.

One of the tasks is to track down forgeries and misinterpretations. This often takes real detective work.

Even long known manuscripts can lead to surprise discoveries. Some years ago, Professor Frede discovered an old Latin text dating from the 4th or 5th century in a parchment that was given as dust at the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest.

There are still plenty of such manuscripts lying around in libraries and archives, says Professor Frede.

The systematic categorising of quotations from old Latin writers also provides interesting information on how the "fixed ideas" persisted through centuries — frequently with distortions.

Professor Frede cites a passage from Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians (6, 12): "Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places."

Professor Frede: "The reconstructed *Vetus Latina* permits a clear line of development to be drawn from early times to the present. It provides a logical interpretation of this passage, the burning at the stake of heretics in the Crusades."

The Beuron Abbey research work is financially subsidised by a special foundation of the *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* (DFG) that was established for the purpose 30 years ago.

The work of the research team is even then (in 1952) considered so important that microfilms of the entire collection of quotations were deposited in special safe places in India.

Continued on page 14

## RESEARCH

## Remembering or maybe forgetting

Can the knot in our handkerchief really improve our memory? We learn better if we know how to forget?

Scientists at the newly-founded Max Planck Institute for Psychological Research in Munich are trying to find the answer.

Their latest experiment involves 900 subjects aged between 8 and 15 and 130 subjects aged between 45 and 70.

Supported by the Volkswagen Foundation, the project will try to establish how much people really know about their memory, how they use their knowledge in different situations and whether different degrees of knowledge affect learning behaviour and memory performance.

One of the main questions is whether intelligent learning depends solely on the abundance of personal knowledge.

The effectiveness of individual learning strategies or whether the ability to store one's behaviour so as to meet respective task's demands is just as important.

The investigation programme used in the project consists of a series of learning tasks.

In test persons have to learn telephone numbers off by heart and memorise texts.

The study of child behaviour, for example, texts relate to the topic of socialisation.

Respective of age, many children are experts on this subject, whereas adults know much less.

We can thus establish what effects detailed knowledge, general knowledge about one's own memory and motivational differences exert on learning behaviour and memory performance," says Professor Franz

Manuel Weinert, Director of the Max Planck Institute in Munich.

Adults also receive texts dealing with political topics. Their material is on the presidential election campaign in the United States. Yet again the object is to gain more information on how knowledge the content and psychological knowledge have on memory.

In addition, interest focusses on a second question: how do the test persons react to success and failure at the learning task?

To measure reactions a series of experiments are included in the learning task, as to control the success or failure in solving the problems set.

One part of the empirical research programme concentrates on systematically studying memory training.

The main aim here is not, as Professor Weinert points out, "to provide logical interpretations of this passage, the burning at the stake of heretics in the Crusades."

The primary objective is of a more technical nature.

We are attempting to find out whether behaviour and the performance in memory tasks can be changed by means of directly changing knowledge or motivational components.

Everyday experience already shows us that elderly persons suffer from greater memory loss?

Such costly empirical investigations

really necessary to confirm this fact? Professor Weinert emphasises that there are two phenomena involved, a fact which is often neglected:

"Whereas the weakness in memory recorded among older persons cannot be substantially compensated for by psychological aids and are basically due to cerebral decomposition, investigations have shown that the learning and memory difficulties observed among 40- to 70-year-olds can be drastically reduced by means of suitable pieces of advice, instructions or short training programmes."

Many adults apparently lack the opportunity of gathering experience in differing learning situations.

The miss out on the chance of observing the behaviour of others in solving similar problems and are thus not able to systematically compare their own performances with those of others.

Adults often work within a limited and rigid life context and the demands made on the memory are often low and one-sided.

This can result in a steady decline in the ability to readjust one's own behaviour to the changing demands of new tasks.

Project results already available reveal an additional problem in this respect:

For many adults memory performance is a "sensitive indicator for the subjective perception of growing older."

Middle-aged adults are the first to worry about losses of performance. Indeed, many talk of an unstoppable process of organic decomposition.

As Weinert states: "If someone's concentration is not primarily directed towards solving the problem but is distracted by permanent thoughts of possible failure, the probability that the feared 'failure' may actually occur is enhanced."

This means that many of the test persons feel despondent and helpless when faced with new learning situations.

They become increasingly self-conscious and tend to become resigned to it. Scientists involved in the project are examining ways of improving the learning motivation of children and adults alike and training the memory by means of conveying suitable knowledge.

This basic psychological research thus helps extend the overall scientific insight into the function and development of the human memory.

At the same time it improves the possibilities of therapeutically treating memory problems.

The various research activities carried out by the Max Planck Institute set out to discover the ins and outs of mind, memory and motivation.

Their efforts are mainly supported by comparisons between experimental and test psychological data on children and adults of varying ages.

These investigations are supplemented by a long-term study.

The primary objective of such research in developmental psychology is to elaborate and examine theoretical models which can describe changes in thinking, memory, motivation and behaviour.

Professor Weinert adds: "We are examining the interrelationship of cognitions and motivations in human development."

The subsequent results can thus help develop more effective learning methods and improve adult education.

Horst Meermann  
(Deutscher Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 11 July 1982)

## EDUCATION

## First private university gets the green light

North Rhine-Westphalia has authorised West Germany's first private university, in the neighbouring towns of Witten and Herdecke, in the Ruhr.

The first students will take their places next year on the campus, which consists of two abandoned schools, a forsaken former vicarage and an old hostel once used to house Thyssen workers.

Private donations and money from industry form the bulk of the capital. DM15 million has so far been raised.

The aim of the university, which will eventually have 3,000 students, is to avoid turning out *Fachidioten*, those who have little knowledge of anything except their particular field.

The accent is also on the practical. Students ought to have already done something. A would-be medical student, for example, should have some nursing training or have worked in a hospital.

Knut von Oertzen, secretary of the Herdecke University Association, said students "ought to have shifted something" before enrolling. "They ought to know what a shovel, a brush or a trowel is."

Beginning in autumn, those wishing to become students of medicine, Middle Eastern studies and philosophy will be putting their backs into renovation and conversion work to build their own lecture halls and library rooms.

Despite the fact that the outward appearance of Herdecke is not as shiny as

the ultramodern state universities, there is no lack of volunteers.

Professors are just as keen as the students to get involved and they hope to be able to start lectures in the summer or winter semester next year.

All aspirants are quite willing to get hold of a bricklayer's trowel if it might help get them a place.

What at first glance seems like a return to the conditions of the immediate post-war years where students and professors alike had to be satisfied with what was available is not just a result of poor financial backing. The university was planned that way.

The founders talk about "practical orientation".

This practical involvement may well tip fortune when the decision is taken on places.

The Herdecke model has no time for the notorious average marks system for admittance, which is common practice at state universities.

Those wishing to study medicine, for example (at present about 3,000) will stand a better chance if they have either already done training in nursing or have worked for a while in a hospital or similar institution.

The man applies to students of philosophy or Middle Eastern studies, although for these subjects' previous job experience doesn't have to be linked to future occupation.

The main thing is that the student has done "something constructive". In the case of Middle Eastern studies, says Oertzen, it might be working as a motor

mechanic in Iran or as a ricegrower in Thailand.

Specialist cranks are not wanted. Emphasis will be placed on the more practically-oriented, all-round academic, who is able to see beyond the end of his own nose.

The students in Herdecke/Witten are expected to speedily obtain certificates in their subjects and not slacken off on the way towards their final exams.

In addition, they will have to complete a *Studium fundamentale*, in which, for example, they must become highly proficient in at least two foreign languages.

The founders of this first private university, who are actively trying to break away from the usual concepts of traditional universities, belong to a small circle of anthroposophically-minded medicals.

They first got together in 1951, adopting "social reforms" as their motto, hoping to make "revolution unnecessary".

They were of the opinion that the restoration of medicine just wasn't enough.

More was needed to fulfil the tasks demanded by the future.

A new social order should take over from the old 'hierarchical' structures in order to cure the ailing hospital system. In line with the motto: "Carrying out a function is not just a matter of holding rank and office. Responsibility is needed," they developed a model based on a cooperative system which removed the common hierarchy personified by the senior consultant and the matriarch, and replaced it by team work and a more cooperative working relationship.

In autumn 1969 they put their ideas into practice in the Herdecke hospital. Then it was a minute, totally unknown provincial hospital; today it is known throughout Europe and has become a veritable Mecca of the medical world, now accommodating 500 beds.

The reforming zeal shown by the doctors working under the neurologist Dr Konrad Schilly and the pharmacologist Dr Gerhard Klenke soon met with certain limits.

The new generation of doctors had been educated in state universities along different lines.

It took years for the plans for the new private university to take shape. A corresponding application was made in the spring directed towards the state government in North Rhine-Westphalia.

The cabinet could hardly take the idea of somebody wanting to set up a private university at a time in which the cost of building alone goes into the hundreds of millions of Deutschmarks as a really serious project.

Apart from this the adventurous scheme was not backed by any economic interest groups or religiously motivated organisations.

The man behind the idea, Dr Schilly, was in fact one of the first to self-ironically refer to a "mad concept of a mad German," a comment supported by ministers in Düsseldorf, North Rhine-Westphalia's state capital, this time however without the irony.

The project was to and froed for a

Continued on page 14



## ■ SOCIETY

## Rape, the crime where the innocent are forced to bear the burden of guilt

Women who have been raped still face a lot of prejudice.

They suffer both mental and physical harm and are even sometimes shunned and despised. Men friends often show no understanding; neither do the police or the public prosecutor.

These are some of the conclusions reached by Munich sociologist Kurt Weis in a study of Rape and Its Victims.

What distinguishes rape from other crimes, Professor Weis notes, is that the victim is forced to take part.

That is why it is a suitable subject for a survey dealing primarily with the victim and the victim's point of view.

What mainly interests him about the



rapist is the sequence of decisions reached, from the offence to the court hearings.

He set about this part of his survey in three ways. First he tested public opinion.

Then he interviewed some victims on the phone; they were asked to ring him voluntarily and anonymously.

Finally he analysed court proceedings in rape cases, every case prosecuted in the Saar over two and a half years.

An analysis of German-language literature on the subject rounded off the study, which was backed by the Scientific Research Association. Its findings have just been published.

In the initial poll, people were given imaginary cases to consider and asked whether they thought, on the evidence presented, that rape was involved.

Was rape a serious offence? In any case, or just a petty offence? Ought it to be punished? Should the rapist be taken to court or bought the woman and the man to settle matters between themselves?

Under what circumstances should criminal proceedings go ahead?

Professor Weis tried to establish what factors influenced attitudes toward rape. Was there a certain type of man or woman who felt rape was harmless or tended to react extremely sensitively to the problem?

He discovered that certain categories of person do tend to regard a contested case as probably not a genuine case of rape, or at least imply that the woman would have been partly to blame.

The people who believe this are in favour of law and order and the use of force generally. They have inflexible attitudes toward sexuality and are hostile toward women.

Oddly enough, women take a sterner view of the behaviour of rape victims than men do. Women are also readier to excuse or at least to show understanding of the rapist's behaviour.

Professor Weis says this curious phenomenon is because women generally have accepted more readily than men the widespread view that men are the way they are, that certain patterns of behaviour come naturally to them.

This may be a myth, but women still seem to accept it.

He was overwhelmed with phone calls when it was announced that rape victims could discuss their case anonymously with a research worker by dialling a certain number.

Many said it was the first opportunity they had had, often years after the event, to talk freely about their experience. There seems to be a wall of silence surrounding victims. They feel they are not allowed to tell.

Many people fail to appreciate, he says, how difficult it can be for many women to talk about their rape with anyone, even a close personal friend.

Victims often suffer long, on occasion lifelong, mental strain, resulting in pathological compulsions and anxieties, in sexual upsets, serious trouble in making contact with others, conflict with sexual partners, and at times hatred of the entire male sex.

This, at any rate, is the conclusion Professor Weis reaches from his interviews with women affected. Even marital partners often show lack of understanding.

"He wouldn't have believed it," one woman said of her husband. "I reckon he would have said: 'That can't be true, you can't rape a woman.'"

For women who did tell their husband or men friends about the rape and found they were right in deciding to do so, the help given was extremely important and greatly relieved their burden.

A rape victim who expects not understanding but discrimination will try

to keep the rape a secret, especially if the rapist is a friend or relation.

Women are often particularly keen to enjoy a relationship of confidence with friends and relations, but the rapist is as likely to be such a person as to be a complete stranger.

Yet women usually prefer not to tell the rapist to court if they know him and often when they don't.

It is extremely unusual for a woman to decide against taking the offence to court because she feels somehow ashamed. She is more often ashamed and afraid of people getting to know about her case.

A reason often given is that victims have little confidence in the behaviour shown by the police. They feel they will believe their version of the case and the offender will not be punished.

Victims even prefer not to take a rapist to court in many cases because they feel sorry for him because the case will ruin his career or whatever.

In telephone interviews the professor, for serious criticism, "police," Professor Weis says, "are under a legal obligation to deal with every complaint in connection with a criminal offence."

"But they often or at least in part follow their own assessment of the case rather than the letter of the law and to take the view that the offence is a minor one."

This is how he sees a problem that is a serious one for rape victims in all respects.

Some callers said they had been treated fairly at the police station, but said they had had to press their case before they were even taken seriously.

Many victims levelled serious criticisms at the police. One woman said: "Interrogation was much worse than the rape. It was so humiliating. The police worked on the assumption that a woman was lying."

In court women tend to feel they are mistrusted, disbelieved and subject to the prurience of the bench. They feel there is little understanding for their situation.

Rape victims are thus often victimised a second time, as the victims of prejudice, inability and unwillingness to understand. *deutscher Forschungsinstitut für Deutschland, 24 July 1982*



There was still hope... Breitner and the German manager, Derwall. (Photo: Wark)

team is to have a crisis during the World Cup, it had better be at the beginning.

It has one big advantage: opposing teams tend to underestimate the after effects of wounded arrogance.

In this year's competition proper in Spain, that happened to both finalists, the winner, and West Germany. West Germany was beaten in its first match by the lowly ranked Algeria. Italy could only draw three times in its three matches.

Despite every football manager's demand for tactical order, the game remains a bit of a mystery. And it's just as mysterious that the Germans would not have reached the final.

As it was, Italy and West Germany were a great deal about themselves during the tournament so that when opportunity knocked a second time, they were quick to take advantage of it.

The Germans jumped off their high perch, realising that soccer is all about the feet.

The Italians came to believe in the art of attacking. They outplayed the Argentinians and the Brazilians at their own game and dispelled the myth that defensive play is essential in Italian games.

Attack was the key to success. In the end, the Germans just couldn't keep up with either the intelligent play or the pace of the Italians.

For the flags have been rolled up, the champions have taken their trophy back home, the Germans their disappointment.

A World Cup, this year's doesn't seem to have been too well.

There were not many really good games. The final was dramatic, of course, but it was matched by 120 minutes of boredom in the semi-final when West Germany beat France after a penalty shoot-out.

Spaniards also handed out a disappointing performance in their match against England. A nil-nil draw

## ■ SPORT

## Tears for the stylists: World Cup shows that cash can't buy quality

enabled West Germany to go through to the semi-finals.

But these were matches of drama because of what hung on them.

Every match played by the Brazilians, on the other hand, was a work of sporting art. Yet they couldn't reach the semi-finals. They were beaten by Italy.

The French, called by some "the Brazilians of Europe" because of their elegance, could not take the barriers of concrete built by the Germans.

In the case of both Brazil and France, it was a matter of technically better teams coming off worst against more aggressive opponents.

Is that a verdict against modern soccer? The answer is just not that easy. Because the Italians were also the craftier against Brazil and the German ball skills came alright after their fighting spirit was re-ignited.

Was the soccer of Spain any better than in Argentina four years ago? No. This year's cup showed that the game hasn't advanced an inch.

Many experts point to an ever-increasing trend towards playing intelligence. They were proved wrong in Spain.

What was new about this World Cup? "In sporting terms, nothing," says Günter Netzer, a member of some notable German teams a decade ago.

He was one of those who saw in Spain a brand of the game that apparently can exist without towering figures.

There were the "directors" of course, those who put the pattern on the game: Platini of France, for example; Zico of Brazil; Ardiles of Argentina; and Antognoni of Italy.

But in Spain they weren't able to make their mark. Antognoni wasn't able to play against Germany in the final, but that didn't stop Italy from winning in style.

West Germany also had a shortage of key players. Paul Breitner, one of the hardest workers in the side, wasn't.

Neither was Felix Magath, a man of considerable technical skill. He might have been, but he sat on the reserves bench most of the time.

Indeed he was overshadowed by a more aggressive

type of player such as Hans-Peter Briegel. It was clear that the German team went for physical prowess rather than technical skill.

Despite the vast sums of money paid for stars like Maradona (the transfer sum for this Argentinian to FC Barcelona is put at DM19 million), big personalities were missing. Sepp Herberger, manager of the German World Cup winners in 1954, could never have achieved

this feat without a man like Fritz Walter to put ideas into

practice. Helmut Schön could never have led his German team to the World Cup victory in 1974 had there not been a Beckenbauer, a playing genius, supplying the ideas in sweeper position.

The World Cup tournament in Spain showed us one thing: soccer has become poorer, and the huge sums of money paid for its star players cannot enrich the standard.

Another symptom of international soccer today is that the players are turned into stars by the media. Many players do not deserve the treatment. In terms of his performance in Spain, Maradona, just wasn't worth the money.

The German stars of this World Cup showed more physical than graceful qualities, but manager Jupp Derwall, made the best of his team.

Italy beat West Germany 3-1 in the final to win the 1982 World soccer cup in Spain. Gerhard Seehase, of Die Zeit, looks behind the statistics.

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The German stars of this World Cup showed more physical than graceful qualities, but manager Jupp Derwall, made the best of his team.

The fighting type of player was preferred to those with greater technique. Bernd Förster instead of Felix Magath. Success proved Derwall to have made the correct decision, although this just wasn't enough to beat the rejuvenated Italians.

Spain underlined another fact of soccer life: not only were the big personalities missing on the soccer pitch but the managers weren't exactly full of talent either.

This applies to both Derwall and Italy's Enzo Bearzot.

If they had taken their jobs really seriously, they would have avoided the dismal early displays by both teams.

The first round was a sorry performance by a presumptuously arrogant German team, acting as if it had already won the Cup. To blame? The manager.

From the Italian point of view: the highly-rated professionals of the *Squadra Azzurra* stumbled around the playing field as if they were shackled by tactical chains. They managed only three draws in the opening rounds. To blame? The manager.

Just when it looked as if both teams had missed the boat, both trainers pulled their socks up. Derwall pinned his hopes on his side's fighting spirit, whe-

reas Bearzot went for attack. The cleverer man won in the end.

There was a huge difference between the first and the second final round. The Germans and the Italians reflected this.

A big mistake was to think that the clashes between the more favoured teams would automatically lead to the best games.

The most boring games during the first final round were precisely those in which the allegedly big teams played against each other: West Germany against Austria, Italy and Poland, Yugoslavia and Spain.

The greatest sensation was caused by the underdogs, Cameroon, Algeria, Honduras, Kuwait.

Not because they had suddenly matured overnight, but because Europe's soccer nations looked upon them, arrogantly, as lesser lights.

Before the Cup, many expected the players from Cameroon to have thin legs, big feet and a childish nature.

What was new about this World Cup? In sporting terms, nothing, said Günter Netzer... the game hasn't advanced an inch since Argentina four years ago.

Yet they brought the Italians to the brink of defeat during the first final round (1:1).

Spain confirmed the verdict passed in Argentina four years ago: the so-called classic soccer nations in Europe and South America haven't learnt a great deal.

The two teams that reached the final, rising phoenix-like from the ashes of disappointment, took long enough to realise that their fans are not just interested in the right result, but in good soccer.

The flags have been rolled up. The same flags in which the aesthetes, who prefer to see soccer in Brazilian and French style, had dried their tears a few games earlier.

Gerhard Seehase  
(Die Zeit, 16 July 1982)



A magic moment for Italy. Rosi (centre) puts Italy ahead 1-0 in the World Cup final against West Germany in Madrid with a header past Schuster. It was Rosi's sixth goal of the cup. At left is Cabrini. Italy went on to win 3-1. (Photo: Spax)

## Latin Bible

Continued from page 12

and in Switzerland to prevent the material from being lost or damaged in case of war.

Today, DFG pays the salaries of the four main researchers. Beuron Abbey also provides support along with the Catholic Bishops Conference and some provincial protestant churches. Private donations also help to provide the DM500,000 annual budget of the institute.

Considering the top level research work that is being done in Beuron, this is an extremely thin financial cushion — especially considering the fact that donations largely depend on the overall economic situation. What makes the donations even more flakey is the fact that this type of research holds no promise of financial gain. The profit to be derived from it — more light shed on our own history is not measurable in terms of money.

Johannes Schellenkönig  
(Die Zeit, 16 July 1982)

## No Fachidioten

Continued from page 13

whole year and it won't cost the State a penny.

Many members of the ruling SPD in North Rhine-Westphalia found it difficult to digest the idea of a private university in their state.

Many were afraid that the virtual monopoly of the state in this field would take a hard knock if this were to become the accepted thing.

And then, of course, there is the problem of "elitism," which is a widely unacceptable word.

However, the go-ahead has been given. The most ardent opponents were to be found in the ranks of the SPD.

Labour Minister Friedhelm Fehrmann in an arrogant and derisive tone referred to the university as a "small-time theatre."

But the SPD-run state government overcame the opposition and bore witness to the principle of liberality.

North Rhine-Westphalia's Education Minister Hans Schwier just hopes "that the Moonies don't try to get in on the act."

Hasso Ziegler  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 17 July 1982)

## Vandalism and violence on the increase in schools

Vandalism and violence are growing in German schools. Some blame the parents, others blame the schools.

Vandalism in Hamburg schools cost DM14 million between 1970 and 1980.

According to 1979 figures, damage to Hamburg schools averaged DM22.14 per pupil at special schools (schools for problem children); DM18.73 per pupil at elementary and secondary schools; and DM10.73 per head at gymnasiums (leading to university).

Reports of damage and assaults are endless: in Berlin, 120 pupils were beaten up in 1979.

Teachers and students at a Bonn secondary school have formed a vigilante brigade to try and control the excesses.

The Bavarian Education Department says children in the big cities are particularly aggressive. Violence and vandalism in the big cities is three times the national average, it says.

A Hamburg educationalist, Professor Walter Bärtsch, blames the parents. He says they are too ready to forgive their children.

Another argument is that the huge "education factory buildings" in schools create a feeling of helplessness in pupils



which eventually shows itself in aggression.

One suggestion is that there are so many new types of school that feelings of belonging and of personal responsibility have become abstract values.

There is often little that teachers can do to offending pupils. In one case, in North Rhine-Westphalia, the Department of Education has even banned essays being handed out as punishment.

A tricky question is: Who has to pay for the damage?

Most offenders are not caught, so the state can't claim compensation. Where he is caught, the parents cannot be held responsible.

A legal opinion by Eiselt/Helm says: "Whenever school property is damaged, the liable party is the parent rather than his parents because parent's supervision duty ends with that of the school starts."

That means that claims by schools must fail because pupils have no money and are, in any case, too young and therefore legally untouchable.

Even in cases of assault, the parents cannot be held responsible.

According to a Federal Court ruling the consequences of a punch in the school must legally be viewed as consequences of an accident and thus covered by insurance.

Hans Rüdiger, Minister of Education, Herbert Schütte, Peter Schöler, Lothar Schmidt-Mühlhölzer  
(Die Welt, 1 July 1982)